(LVIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2958.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1803.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Latest from Europe.

London and Liverpool papers to the 28th July, were received at the office of the Daily Advertiser last evening, 6 days later than our last advices, by the ship Merchant, captain Lord, in 49 days from Liverpool. The following is the most important intelligence they contain:

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.

Copy of a letter from Dublin, dated Sunday 11 o'clock, 24th current, to a merchant in this town.

"DEAR SIR,

"YOU will be shocked to hear that we are at this moment in a more alarming situation than at any period during the unfortunate rebellion: At an early hour yesterday evening, a variety of inflammatory proclamations were distributed in every part of the town, calling on people to unite as before, in opposition to English oppression, &c. and at so early an hour as eight o'clock, a large party forced into the lord mayor's, and seized all the arms and pikes which were in the house, and about ten o'clock a general engagement took place in the neighbourhood of James-street, Thomas-street, and in every part of the Liberty. Lord Kilwarden (the chief justice of the king's bench) coming into town about 9 o'clock, was forced out of his carriage in James-street, with his nephew, and were both killed by pikes.

"Col. Brown, of the 21st, and a few more officers, and several of the soldiery and yeoman have unfortunately been killed, together with a great number who appear of the very lowest order. But what is the most alarming is, that their plots have been carried on with such secrecy that they are not yet discovered, notwithstanding several prisoners were taken. Mr. Clark, of Palmerston, cotton manufacturer, was shot on Arran Quay, at 8 o'clock in the evening: and it appears there was several parties collecting, in different parts of the town, at a very early hour. The privy council has been sitting at the castle these two hours past, and it is expected martial law will be proclaimed immediately. There are several gallowses erected in different parts of the town, and the executions, it is supposed, will be innumerable, as there are about 100 prisoners taken. They do not seem to have any leaders of consequence; the only one taken is a man of the name of M'Cabe, a publican, at whose house there has been got about 1000 pikes and 600 rounds of ball cartridge. We have not yet heard of any disturbance in the country, and all the coaches have arrived this morning.

"The situation of the city is most awful. The drums beat to arms at ten o'clock at night and continued until twelve, when almost every citizen was under arms. The engagement continued until four o'clock, and within these two hours two of the 62d regiment have been killed in the neighbourhood of the royal hospital."

From the Hibernian Journal, dated Monday, July 25.

On Saturday evening last, government having had intimation that a depot of pikes and other engines of destruction, had been made by a newly organized horde of insurgents in the vicinity of Bridgefoot-street, a detachment of cavalry had been ordered by general Dunn from the barrack, which were joined by a company of yeoman infantry, part of the Liberty Rangers, now under the command of the earl of Meath; having arrived at the spot where their instructions directed them, after a skirmish of a few minutes with the populace, in which a few lives were lost, a great number of pikes were found, also several combustibles, parcels of nails, fragments of iron, glass, compost clay, oakum and other materials.

With these were discovered a number of deel balk, in pieces of various lengths, from 7 to 15 feet in length, with a circular cavity in each of about three inches diameter, filled with gunpowder, to each aperture was applied a wooden plug, with a handle and vent hole, or receptacle for a fuze appeared on the upper surface of the timber about the middle: this machine was supposed to have been intended to aid the projected operations of setting fire to Dublin barracks. Several kegs of powder were discovered, with parcels made of four musket balls in each, and a tin tube of about two inches long, through which fire was designed to have been communicated to whatever vehicle was constructed to discharge them.

A suit of green uniform, with gold epaulets and a splendid embroidery, was also found, and several papers, by which the train of operations fixed by these deluded people, was discovered and doubtless will be prevented. Among the melancholy disasters of the night, might be reckoned the murder of lord Kilwarden, chief justice of the court of king's bench, and the rev. Arthur Wolfe, his nephew, who accompanied him with the ladies of his lordship's family, in a carriage to town. The wound he received was a large lacerated one in the side, having the appearance of being inflicted by a shot from a blunderbuss.

A privy council have been sitting yesterday at the castle, and did not break up until a late hour last night: a proclamation offering a reward of 1000l. for the discovery of the murderers of lord Kilwarden and the rev. Arthur Wolfe, has been issued, upwards of 100 prisoners have been lodged yesterday in the new prevot in the barracks. A printed notice from the lord mayor and board of magistrates was yesterday handed about, apprizing the citizens of Dublin, that from the recent disturbances they feel it incumbent on them to reinforce the insurrection act, pursuant to which it became penal, during the last rebellion, for any citizen not on military duty, to be out later than 8 o'clock in the evening.

By the accounts from Dublin, all remained quiet, at four o'clock, on Monday evening last.

LONDON, July 25.

A letter from the banks of the Mein, states, that the first consul will assume the title of Commander in Chief of the Army of England, which is to consist of 200,000 men. The head quarters are to be established *pro tempore* at Compeigne. This army is to form an immense cordon from the mouth of the Elbe to Rochelle and Rochefort; and is to be sub-divided into four separate armies, the first of which is to extend from the mouth of the Elbe to Flushing, and to comprehend the troops dispersed to the electorate of Hanover, and the Batavian republic; the second is to be formed by the troops in Belgium, and to extend from Flushing to Dunkirk; the third is to extend from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, and to comprise the troops cantoned in the departments of the north, the Pays-de-Calais, La Somme and Basse Loire; and the fourth is to extend from Cherbourg to Brest and Rochefort, and to comprehend all the troops distributed in the departments of the west.

THE KING OF FRANCE.

The following is a translation of a printed paper delivered at his levee by Monsieur, entitled "Publication made by Monsieur, brother to the king of France.

Monsieur, the brother to the king of France, has looked upon it as his duty no longer to observe silence on an important fact too vaguely understood. The different accounts which have been circulated of it, the false reports which an usurping government has spread in France, imperiously demand that the opinion of the public, and particularly that of the French, should be accurately formed on the true facts.

This is the consideration which has determined Monsieur, in the present conjuncture, to publish the details, which particular circumstances, however interesting, do not suffer him to enlarge upon more fully than as follow:

On the 26th of February in the present year, a person fully authorised, waited on the king of France, at Warsaw, and verbally made to his majesty, in the plainest, but, at the same time, the most pressing, and, as he thought, the most persuasive terms, the proposal of renouncing the throne of France, and of requiring the same renunciation on the part of all the members of the house of Bourbon, this person added, that in return for such a sacrifice, Buonaparte would himself secure the king sufficient indemnities, and even a spendid support. His majesty, strongly impressed with that sentiment, which misfortune never destroys in great souls, and which attaches him as strongly to his own rights as to the happiness of France, instantly made the following answer, and remitted it in writing on the 28th, to the person who had been dispatched to him.

The King's Answer.

"I do not confound Mr. Buonaparte with those who have preceded him; I esteem his valour, his military talents; I am pleased with several of his acts of administration; for the good done to my people will ever be dear to me; but he deceives himself if he thinks he can induce me to transfer my rights; so far from that, he will himself strengthen them, if they could be questioned, by the course he at present pursues.

"I know not the designs of Providence with respect to me and my race. But I know the obligations which are imposed upon me by the rank in which it was its will that I should be born.

"As a Christian I shall, to my last moment, fulfil those obligations: as a descendant of St. Louis, I shall, like him, respect myself even in chains; as a successor of Francis I. I shall be desirous of saying with him *Nous avons tout perdu, sori l'honneur—All is lost except our honour.*

At the bottom is written:

"With the permission of the king, my uncle, I, with all my heart and soul, adhere to this act.

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the second of March, the king wrote to Monsieur an account of all that had passed, and desired him to communicate it to the princes of the blood, who were then in England, undertaking himself to make the same communication to such as were not there.

On the 23d of April, Monsieur called a meeting of the princes, who, with equal zeal and unanimity, signed the following instrument of approbation of the king's answer of the 28th of February.

Act of Approbation of the Princes.

"We, the undersigned princes, the brother, nephew, and cousins of his majesty Louis XVIII king of France and Navarre.

"Deeply penetrated with the same sentiments with which our sovereign lord and king shews himself so nobly animated, in his answer to the proposition which has been made to him to renounce the throne of France, and to renounce their imprescriptible rights to the succession of that throne,

"*Do Decree,*

"That as our attachment to our duties and our honour can never permit us to commute our rights, we concur, with heart and soul, in the answer of our king.

That, after his example, we shall never suffer ourselves to be wanting in the slightest degree in our duty to ourselves, our ancestors, or our posterity.

"We further declare, that being positively certain that a great majority of the people of France entertain in their hearts the same sentiments which animate us, it is in the name of our loyal countrymen, and in our own, that we renew, before God, on our swords, and in the hands of our king, to live and die, true to honour, and to our lawful sovereign.

(Signed)

"CHA. PHILLIPPE, of France.
"CHA. FRED. D'ARTOIS, duke of Berri.
"LOUIS PHIL. D'ORLEANS, duke of Orleans.
"ANTOINE PHIL. D'ORLEANS, duke of Montpensiert.
"LOUIS CH. D'Orleans, count of Beaujolois.
"LOUIS JOS. DE BOURBON, prince of Conde.
"LOUIS HEN. JOSEPH DE BORBON CONDE, duke of Bourbon.

"Wanstead House, April 23d, 1803.

Act of Accession of the duke of Engheim.

"SIRE,

"The letter of the 2d of March with which your majesty has deigned to honour me, has come punctually to hand. Your majesty too well knows the blood which flows in my veins, to have for a moment doubted in what sense I should make the reply required. I am a Frenchman, Sire, a Frenchman, faithful to his God, to his king, and to his own honour. Many others may one day, perhaps envy me this threefold advantage. Let your majesty then deign to permit me to add my signature to that of the duke of Angouleme, as I, like him, adhere, with all my heart and soul, to the contents of the note of my king. In these unalterable sentiments, I am, Sire, your majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most faithful subject and servant.

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON.

"*Etlenheim, in Baden, March* 12, 1803."

The prince of Conde's act of adherence has not been yet received by Monsieur; but there is no doubt of it.

Monsieur has since learned, that on the 19th of March the same envoy, in pursuance of orders which he had received, again waited on the king, to request a change, not in the substance, but in the form of his majesty's answer. It seemed to be apprehended that it might irritate the usurper to such a degree as to provoke him to use his influence to aggravate the afflictions of the king. His majesty answered, that "He should make no alteration in his answer, which was as moderate as possible, and that Buonaparte would be wrong to complain of it, since, if his majesty had styled him Rebel and Usurper, he would have said no more than the truth." The damages of such a reply were then pointed out to the king. "What," replied the king, "is malice to require that I shall be driven from my present place of retreat? I shall pity the sovereign who shall feel him-

ſelf obliged to take ſuch a part, and ſhall be gone." Oh no! But, might there not be reaſon to fear, leſt Buonaparte, ſhould require certain powers to withhold from the count de Lille the aſſiſtance which he now receives from them. "I fear not poverty—If neceſſary, I ſhall eat brown bread with my family and my faithful followers. But, be not deceived; I ſhall never be reduced to that: I have another powerful reſource, which I do not think it my duty to uſe, while I have my preſent powerful friend. I have but to make my condition known in France, and to hold out my hand, not to the government of the uſurper; no, never; but to my faithful ſubjects: and believe me, I ſhall ſoon be richer than I now am."

The conſequence was, that the meſſenger was obliged to take back the king's anſwer, which had been returned to his majeſty, under an expectation that he would have made ſome alterations in it.

Faithful ſubjects, ſpirits truly French, recognize at length a king ſo worthy to reign over you, whom the government of an uſurper ſeparates from his people.

July 27.

It is highly probable that the Cape of Good Hope is now in poſſeſſion of the French troops, originally deſtined to occupy Pondicherry. Upon this ſubject, a private letter from Paris, of the 19th, ſays—"A French veſſel, now in Spain, on its return from the Iſle of France, met on the 20th May, 500 leagues this ſide of the Cape of Good Hope, the ſquadron of admiral Linois, with the troops under general De Caen, deſtined for the Eaſt-Indies. The fleet had been overtaken by a cutter from Breſt, and the French troops were ordered to be landed at the Cape, and to remain there until the queſtion of peace or war was decided. This fleet had ſuffered on the 28th of April, from a ſevere gale of wind; and a frigate with a company of the guides on board, had ſeparated from the fleet, and had not been ſeen ſince."

The force under the command of general De Caen, conſiſted of twelve hundred infantry, with a ſtrong detachment of engineers and artillery.

The general defence bill paſſed the houſe of lords yeſterday, and will receive the royal aſſent this day.

The ſea fencibles all along the coaſt enter with alacrity; 500 have already enrolled themſelves at Deal and Dover; 150 ſtout fellows are learning the uſe of the great guns at Archcliff Fort. Dover will be further ſtrengthened in a day or two, by ſeveral companies of infantry.

By a neutral veſſel arrived from Holland, we are informed that a French officer, who is called a commiſſary, with 25 men, is ſtationed at all the ſea-ports in Holland, to inſpect ſuch cargoes as may be imported into that country; and ſuch goods as ſhall be diſcovered to be Engliſh are to be confiſcated for the uſe of the republic.

It is with much concern we announce the total loſs of another fine frigate, La Seine, of 42 guns, commanded by captain Milne, ran upon a ſand bank to the northward of the Texel, on Thurſday night laſt; and all the efforts of the officers and crew to get her off proving ineffectual, they determined to ſet fire to her the next morning; which having been accompliſhed, part of the crew betook themſelves to the boats, and the remainder got on board a neutral veſſel, and proceeded to join the ſquadron under the orders of the rear-admiral Thornborough, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line and a frigate, which are now employed in blockading the Texel. We are happy to hear that not a ſingle man was loſt. La Seine was a very fine ſhip. She was taken from the French in 1798.

Auguſt 2.

Amidſt the melancholy ſenſations which the murder of lord Kilwarden excites, we have to expreſs our ſatisfaction that the aſſaſſin who took the lead in that horid act, is ſecured. The printer of one of the Dublin news-papers is alſo taken into cuſtody.

A meſſenger arrived yeſterday from Vienna, and from what we have learned of the complexion of affairs in that part of Europe, there is reaſon to hope that the northern powers entertain a juſt conſideration of the views and conduct of the French government.

Letters from Berlin ſtate, that on the 15th an expreſs arrived from St. Peterſburg, which brought a letter from the emperor himſelf to the king of Pruſſia.

Auguſt 3.

There is a report from Liſbon, in ſome private letters, that gen. Lannes, the French ambaſſador in Portugal, had complained of being inſulted in the ſtreets, which he aſcribed to the Engliſh. If it be true that Lannes has made ſuch a complaint, in all probability it is with a view of impoſing upon the Portugueſe government ſome terms inconſiſtent with its dignity, and injurious to this country.

The Dutch have been commanded by their tyrannical allies, to quicken their naval preparations, and to fit out, as ſoon as poſſible, one hundred gun boats, to carry three 18 and 24 pounders each, and 250 flat bottomed boats.

Auguſt 4.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from admiral lord Cornwallis, off Breſt, of the date of the 27th ult. at which time the enemy had made no particular movement.

The accounts from France, Flanders, and Holland, ſtate, that the greateſt activity prevails in all the enemy's ports, in building gun and flat-bottomed boats. The Hamburg paper of the 27th ſtates, that the number of workmen employed throughout the rebublic, in building flat bottomed veſſels and gun boats, is eſtimated at 180,000; the boats and veſſels for the expedition againſt England, which will be ready in autumn, will amount to at leaſt 4000.

In the debate of Tueſday, while ſtrangers were excluded, we underſtand that ſome very remarkable converſation took place with reſpect to an offer made by the prince of Wales, of his ſervices at the preſent criſis, which, it was underſtood, had not been accepted. After ſeveral gentlemen had delivered their ſentiments on this ſubject, Mr. Thywit aroſe, ſolicitor to the prince, and is ſaid to have ſpoken as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, an illuſtrious perſonage, in whoſe family I have the honour to be placed, having been ſo directly alluded to by the honourable gentlemen who have preceded me, I can no longer be ſilent. The prince from the very commencement of the war, has manifeſted an anxious wiſh to be placed in any ſituation to which his majeſty might be pleaſed to call him, which wiſhes have been made known to his majeſty's miniſters.

"I eſteem it my duty, alſo, Sir, here to declare, (deprecating any imputation which might be thrown upon a character of ſuch value to us all to preſerve unſhaded) that if the ſervices of the illuſtrious perſonage alluded to have been rejected, I have proof the fault does not lie at the door of the commander in chief."

Several members, and particularly Mr. Fox, having upon this, vehemently preſſed miniſters to give an explanation of their reaſons for refuſing the ſervices of the heir apparent, the chancellor of the exchequer at length aroſe, and it is ſaid uttered the following words: No man is more ready to bear atteſtation to feelings ſo worthy of the rank and character of the illuſtrious perſonage alluded to, than I am. Having made this declaration, I muſt here pauſe and declare, that nothing ſhort of the commands of the king and the united authority of this houſe, ſhall in future compel me to ſay one word more upon the ſubject.

No further explanation was given by any of the miniſters, in ſpite of the repeated efforts of Mr. Calcraft and ſeveral other members.

Colonel Crawford's ſpeech turned chiefly on his old plan of fortifying the kingdom, which Sir William Erſkine counted as uſeleſs and impracticable.

The motion for a military council, was decidedly oppoſed by miniſters.

Our readers will find ſome particulars, either altogether new, or more correctly ſtated than thoſe which we have already made public, in the following extracts of a letter, dated the 25th July, from an officer of diſtinction belonging to the garriſon of Dublin:—

"Lieutenant Coltman, a young officer of the 9th infantry, who upon the firſt alarm, had with a party of the barrack diviſion, proceeded to ſcour Bridge-foot-ſtreet, obſerved in a narrow lane, a car and hackney coach ſtanding: he ſearched the car, and found it laden with ammunition, which he inſtantly ſent under an eſcort to the barracks; he then proceeded to examine the coach, from which unluckily a perſon eſcaped; but on entering the houſe, he diſcovered in the upper ſtory a falſe partition, which being opened, diſcovered a depot of arms, ammunition, and cloathing for a rebel army, to an extent almoſt incredible, the number of pikes alone was 17,000; of ball cartridges 30,000, and of green uniforms faced with white ſeveral hundred. In the hackney coach were found nearly three reams of a proclamation from the proviſional government to the people of Ireland. By this ſudden enterprize of lieut. Coltman, the leaders ſeem to have been ſurprized, and the head quarters broken up. Near Chapelizod a ſerious ſkirmiſh took place, in which the 62d regiment loſt eight men, but amply avenged themſelves in the ſlaughter of near one hundred rebels.

"An attack was made on a guard of a ſerjeant and nine men at Harold's Croſs, two miles from town, by upwards of one hundred pikemen. The ſoldiers beat them off, having killed two of their number. One of the wounded of the 21ſt, mentioned before, died to-day, and I find that ſeveral yeoman were killed and wounded.

"Colonel Browne was not aſſaſſinated, as it has been ſaid with pikes. A villain ſhot him with a blunderbuſs, which he held cloſe to his face, the ball entered his lower jaw, and paſſed out at the back part of his neck; he inſtantly expired."

It is ſtated in letters from Berne, that the French troops were expected to evacuate Switzerland on the 15th of the preſent month.

Accounts received from Dublin, dated the 30th ult. ſtate the continuance of tranquillity in that city. The ill ſucceſs of the rebels, the apprehenſion of their partiſans, together with the diſcloſure of a great part of their ſyſtem, appears to have appalled thoſe who might have otherwiſe perſiſted in their ſchemes of inſurrection in the interior. Several of the rebel chiefs were apprehended on Friday, and amongſt the number the fellow who headed the mob of the 23d, and who was on that evening wounded in the ſhoulder.

An order has been iſſued by the privy council, prohibiting the arrival at, or the departure of any perſons from Ireland, without proper paſſports.

Auguſt 5.

By the late accounts from France it appears, there are now at St. Maloes, and other ports, 4000 large flat bottomed boats, of large dimenſions, deſtined for the invaſion of this country. They row 36 oars each, are very light, capable of holding a great number of troops, and of an eaſy draught of water.

The following intelligence has been received at Hull:

"Captain Riddell, of the Creſcent, of N. Shields, from Memel to Waterford (Ireland) reports, that on the 8th ult. he paſſed through a fleet of Dutch doggers: he counted ſeventy ſail, under convoy of two brigs, who hoiſted Pruſſian colours. Captain R. put into Stromneſs the following day, and informed a lieutenant who commanded there of the circumſtance, who immediately ſent off an expreſs to the admiralty. It is ſaid they had French troops on board, as it was too late to go on with the fiſhery."

GEORGE R.—Additional inſtructions to the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, that have, or may have letters of marque and reprizals againſt the French and Batavian republics, &c. Given at our court at St. James's the 24th day of June, 1803, in the 43d year of our reign.

In conſideration of the preſent ſtate of commerce, we are pleaſed hereby to direct the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, not to ſeize any neutral veſſels which ſhall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy, and the neutral country to which the veſſel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of ſuch neutral country; provided that ſuch neutral veſſels ſhall not be ſupplying, nor ſhall have on the outward voyage ſupplied the enemy with articles contraband of war, and ſhall not be trading with any blockaded part.

By his majeſty's command,

PELHAM.

Laſt night the ſecretary at war, introduced a bill for amending the levy en maſſe bill. The object of it is to enable his majeſty to ſuſpend the execution of it at his diſcretion.

Letters from Cork of the 27th ſtate, that no attempt had been made to diſturb the ſouth of Ireland. The account of the events in Dublin, of the 23d had been received at Cork, and had excited univerſal indignation againſt the rebels.

VENICE, July 2.

Letters have been received here from Madrid which ſtate, that there has been ordered throughout the Spaniſh kingdom, a new levy of 40,000 men, to reinforce the garriſons of Alicant, Carthagena, Cadiz, Ferrol, and Corrunna; that new works are erecting for the ſecurity of thoſe ports; and that the naval force is to receive an augmentation of 9 ſail of the line, and 12 frigates.

PARIS, July 19.

Admiral Nelſon, it is ſaid, has diſperſed manifeſtoes throughout Italy, declaring that he will ſeize all veſſels, under whatever flag they ſail, bound from or to any of the ports occupied by the French troops.

According to letters from Berlin, of the 5th inſt. an official notice has been iſſued at Embden, that England has promiſed to reſpect the Pruſſian flag, and permit it to enter the ports of France, on the condition of ſubmitting to the code eſtabliſhed in England for the regulation of neutrals.

Accounts have been received at Vienna, which mention that Abdul Wechab has been aſſaſſinated by a Turkiſh ſoldier in the diſguiſe of an Arab.

BOSTON, September 13.

FROM SPAIN.

On Saturday, captain Lombard arrived in 53 days from Cadiz. The buſtle of preparation for war was very great there. Impreſſments were hourly made. The fleet was getting ready for ſea with all poſſible activity, and ſeveral privateers were fitting out. Captain L. was cautioned, if he intended to go into the Mediterranean, to clear out for Malaga not for Gibraltar, to avoid the danger of being carried into Algeſiras.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 12th, 1803.

It is with deep regret, that the board of health announce to their fellow-citizens that a diſeaſe of a malignant aſpect has made its appearance in that diſtrict of the city extending from Market to Walnut ſtreet, and from the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet to the river Delaware, beyond which limits nothing of alarming import is known to have yet occurred.

After an inveſtigation the moſt diligent and attentive, the board are unable to trace this diſeaſe to any foreign or external ſource. No veſſel to which ſuſpicion can be attached has lain at the adjacent wharfs during the ſeaſon, nor is it aſcertained that any ſick perſon from New-York or elſewhere has gained admiſſion into the neighbourhood. But the conſideration of all others the moſt conſoling and encouraging is, that in no inſtance whatever has the diſeaſe appeared contagious.

From theſe circumſtances, taken conjointly with the advanced ſeaſon of the year, and the experience derived from the circumſcribed progreſs of a ſimilar diſeaſe, which, early in the month of September, in the year 1800, made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the drawbridge, the board of health are of opinion that a *general removal* of their fellow-citizens is, as yet, by no means adviſeable. Should the diſeaſe make its way with deſolating ſteps towards the heart of the city, its progreſs ſhall be narrowly watched and faithfully reported.

The board feel, in its full extent, the reſponſibility attached to the meaſure of diſſuading their fellow-citizens from placing their ſafety in flight; but, with the public welfare for their object, and a firm reliance

on HIM who rules the elements and ſeaſons, and renders them ſubſervient to his wiſe and benevolent purpoſes, they are prepared to meet the conſequences of their advice.

As the board are, however, perſuaded that the health and lives of the inhabitants of the diſeaſed diſtrict can be preſerved only by an *immediate removal*, they moſt earneſtly recommended to them this ſalutary meaſure. To prevent as far as poſſible the neceſſity of any further intercourſe with that part of the city, all veſſels lying at the adjacent wharfs will be removed without delay, and none others ſuffered to be moored there during the continuance of the diſeaſe.

By order of the board,
WILLIAM T. DONALDSON, Preſident.
FELIX PASCALIS, Secretary.

Reſolved, That the phyſicians of the city and liberties be requeſted to make reports of any caſe of malignant fever, that may occur in their practice, to the meſſenger who ſhall daily wait on them for the ſame.

By order of the board,
WILLIAM T. DONALDSON, Preſident.
FELIX PASCALIS, Secretary.

A gentleman arrived at Boſton, from Port-au-Prince, writes to his brother in this city, that at the time of his leaving that place, which was the 20th of Auguſt, it was in the moſt diſtreſſing ſituation. The inhabitants were in a ſtate of almoſt complete ſtarvation. Thoſe who were able were leaving the place with the utmoſt precipitation.

Extract of a letter from captain Winslow, of the ſchooner Sally, of New-Caſtle, (Del.) dated Guadaloupe, 8th Auguſt.

"On the 30th July, as I was almoſt into St. Pierre, (Martinique) I was captured by an Engliſh ſloop of 6 guns, and ordered to follow him to Dominique. He put no men on board of me, and to keep up appearances, I ſtood after him till night came on, when I altered my courſe for this place, (Baſſeterre) where I arrived ſafe on the 1ſt inſtant."

A compoſition for giving a beautiful poliſh to mahogany furniture.

Diſſolve bees-wax (equal parts) in oil of turpentine, until the mixture attain the conſiſtency of paſte. After the wood intended to be poliſhed is well cleaned, let it be thinly covered with the above compoſition, and well rubbed with a piece of old carpet, until no dirt will adhere to its ſurface.

September 15.

The iſſuing of bills of health from this port, is ſuſpended for the preſent.

We underſtand, that the hoſpital at the Wigwam, is opened, by direction of the board of health, for the reception of the ſick; and that nine patients have been admitted.

BALTIMORE, September 14.

It appears from the report of the board of health at Alexandria, in this day's Gazette, that the number of perſons taken ill with the prevailing fever there ſince the 20th ult. is 102, of whom 14 have died. 39 are in a convaleſcent ſtate, and 11 are now ill. The reſt have probably recovered. Three new caſes are alſo reported.

September 16.

Sporting Intelligence.

The ſweepſtake at Miller's, on Wedneſday, the 7th of Semtember, of two mile heats, five ſubſcribers at 50 dollars each, was won with great eaſe, by Mr. Tayloe's colt Harlequin, three years old, bought of col. Stewart—by diſtancing the field the ſecond heat.

Died at Philadelphia, on the 13th inſt. commodore JOHN BARRY. The name of this veteran in patriotiſm and arms, will long be dear to the citizens of the United States—He was one of that little band of naval heroes who firſt hoiſted the flag of the American navy, in the year 1775, and to his valour our country owed much of the honour ſhe acquired on the ſeas during the revolutionary war. Integrity, good temper, and univerſal civility of manners marked his conduct in ſocial life, while a ſeries of uncommon acts of kindneſs and friendſhip endeared him to all his domeſtic connexions.

Annapolis, September 22.

On Saturday the 24th inſtant, a dinner will be given at Mrs. Urquhart's ſpring, where it is expected a diſcuſſion of politics will take place by the candidates to repreſent this county in the legiſlature, and where the attendance of the voters is reſpectfully requeſted.

We are authoriſed to ſtate that Dr. Archibald Dorſey will ſerve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general aſſembly if elected.

WE are authoriſed to ſay that the preſent Governor of Maryland will ſerve in the legiſlature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their repreſentatives at the next election.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to releaſe him from debts that he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.

Charles county, September 8, 1803.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber being appointed truſtee, by the honourable The Chancellor of Maryland, to ſell the real eſtate of NAYLOR DAVIS, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts, will OFFER for SALE, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October next, on the premiſes, the following lands, belonging to the eſtate of the deceaſed, viz.

PART of a tract of land called FOREST, part of the FOREST of SHERWOOD, and part of COOLSPRING TRACT, containing in the whole about one hundred and eighty acres of land: This land lies within a few miles of Magruder's Ferry, in Prince-George's county aforeſaid, and will be ſold together, or in lots, as may be moſt convenient to the purchaſer or purchaſers.

The terms of ſale are, the purchaſer or purchaſers of any part, or the whole, to give bond to the truſtee for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within twelve months from the day of ſale; and on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and the receipt of the whole purchaſe money, the truſtee, by a good deed, will convey to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof all the right of the ſaid Naylor Davis to the above lands. The creditors of the ſaid Naylor Davis are hereby requeſted to exhibit their claims to the chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the day of ſale.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Truſtee.

September 21, 1803.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county weſtward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Croſſing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the ſouth branch of the Little Croſſing, which is a bold never failing ſtream, runs through part of it. Alſo four 50 acre lots in ſaid county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is ſugar tree, walnut and cheſnut. Alſo a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jenings's creek.

The above lands will be ſold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not diſpoſed of at private ſale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe are requeſted to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will ſhew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the ſubſcriber, living at Weſt river.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

September 19, 1803.

THOMAS SHAW,

At his ſtore in Church-ſtreet,
OFFERS for SALE, on reaſonable terms,
The following articles,

LOOKING glaſſes in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dreſſing glaſſes, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Waſhington, Jefferſon and the Waſhington family, japanned dreſſing boxes, ſugar canniſters, plate warmers, knife, bread and ſnuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and braſs candleſticks, one handſome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glaſs gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing deſks, ſatin wood and yew tree caddies, ſilver caddy ſhells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and ſeals, tin plate buckets, japanned ſpittoons, andirons, ſhovels and tongs, bellows, cinder ſifters, chaffing diſhes, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, ſkewers, gridirons, duſt pans, ſhot belts, powder flaſks, pearl ſleeve buttons, black knee buckles, ſciſſors, needles, pins, court plaiſter, ivory and horn combs, tooth bruſhes, violin ſtrings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle caſes, fifes, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, inkpowder, ſlates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, ſquare black crayons, round do. glazed, ſcrubbing, ſweeping duſting, cloaths, head, ſhoe and hearth bruſhes, girth webb, laſh line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, deſk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood ſaws, compaſs and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, ſcrews, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, laſh pulleys, ſifting handles, cork ſcrews, boot hooks, bed ſcrews, carpenter's rules and compaſſes, braſs nails, fiſh ſkin, ſand paper, fore planes, jack do. ſmoothing and bead do. whiting, white lead, ſweet oil, bitters, ſnuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glaſſes, goblets, ſalts, claret glaſſes, ale and jelly do. Havanna ſegars, pepper, alſpice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, ſugar, brandy, ſpirit, gin, rum, and whiſkey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the legiſlature, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to annul my marriage with ANNE BRAY, my wife, for reaſons which will be then made known.

September 12, 1803. JOSEPH BRAY.

Book and Stationary Store,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

FOR SALE,
A variety of Books and Stationary,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LAWS of the United States, 5 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Wilſon's Account of the Britiſh Expedition to Egypt, Public Characters, foreign and American, Dickenſon's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinſon's Proofs, Volney's Ruins, Waſhington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marſhall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education, Morſe's Gazetteer, Telleame, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibſon's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferſon's Notes, Thompſon's Family Phyſician, Buchan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Catteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Stael on the Paſſions, Thompſon's Travels, Johnſon's Lives of the Britiſh Poets, Burney's Metaſtaſio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agriculture, Exile of Kotzbue, Story Teller, Waſhingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works, Thompſon's Seaſons, Farrier, Kotzbue's Life, Kotzbue's Works, Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library, Preſident's Speeches, Philip Quarl, Carver's, Mungo Park and Damberger's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Taſk, Slave of Paſſion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleaſures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Maſon's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleaſing Inſtructor, Principles of Eloquence, Hiſtory of the Devil, Addiſonian Miſcellany, Siameſe Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinſon, Meſiah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moraliſt, Conſtantius and Pulchera, Hiſtory of Siam, Goldſmith's Greece, Patriotic Songſter, Religious Courtſhip, Goldſmith's Rome, Ahiman Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Perſian Tales, 2 vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of Virtue, Ambroſe and Eleanor, Baron of Manſtow, Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Caſtle of Caithneſs, 2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Conſtant Lover, Coquette, Curſe of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval, Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excurſion, 2 vols. Fair Methodiſt, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols. Faſhionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling, Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonfalvo, Grafville Abbey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugitive, 2 vols. Iſabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealouſy, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Mandeville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the Cave, 3 vols. Llewellin, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miſer and Enthuſiaſt, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munſter Abbey, 3 vols. Netterville, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers, 2 vols. Orphan of Llanglood, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Poſthumus Daughter, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Caſtle, The Ring, Ruthinglenne, or, The Critical Moment, She lives in Hopes, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigiſma, 3 vols. Spirit of the Caſtle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of Lanſdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth, D'Iſraeli's Romances, Mountain Cottager, The Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addin's Travels, The Modern Art of Love, or, The Congreſs of Cythera, The Adventures of a Pin, &c.

Forſyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grins, by Coleman, Songſter's Magazine, &c.

Prayer Books, Fordyces Addreſſes to young men, Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Aſſiſtant, Enfield's Speaker, Fiſher's Young Man's Companion, Scot's Leſſons, Looking Glaſs for the Mind, Harriſon's Grammer, Spelling Books, Chap do.

PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promiſe, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowſky, Lover's Vows, The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Myſtery, &c. &c.

STATIONARY, &c.

Folio poſt, quarto do. thick, thin and ſuperior gilt, Demy and Foolſcap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkſtands, Inkpowder, Slates and ſlate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, &c.

ALMANACKS, for 1804,
By the groſs, dozen, or ſingle one.
Patteboard, by do.
Store-keepers, and others, ſupplied at the Baltimore prices.

In CHANCERY, September 13, 1803.

Dorsey Jacob,
vs.
Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representative.

THE object of the bill filed is to foreclose a mortgage, executed on the seventh day of May, seventeen hundred and sixty-three, by Bartholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott a tract or parcel of land called LAWYER'S RANGE, containing one hundred acres, to save the payment of fifty-three pounds current money, and the expence of recording the mortgage deed, Upton Scott conveyed his interest in the mortgage to the complainant, Dorsey Jacob, by deed, dated the third day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven; the bill states, that the mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of this state, and it cannot be ascertained whether such mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the legal representative of such person, or whether he hath left any; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next, to the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives, if any there be, may have notice of the present application, and of the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 2d Tuesday of January next, to shew cause (if any they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

MRS. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,
JOHN DAMES,
PERRY E. NOEL,
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. 3

WE intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,
2 JOHN H. BROWN.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. 6

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

August 13, 1803.

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.

September 14, 1803. 2

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TAIT hath eloped from my bed and board for upwards of three years, and is doing me great injury, by bringing suits at law in my name, the costs of which I am unjustly called upon to pay, therefore to put a stop to any further use of my name by the said Elizabeth Tait, I hereby forewarn any officer or officers to issue or execute any precept or instrument of writing for her in my name, on any pretence whatever, as I am determined to take every lawful step against such persons.

I likewise forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or crediting her in my name, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor be answerable for any of her proceedings, from the date hereof.

JAMES TAIT.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1803. 2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 7, 1803. 3 X

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each. 4

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hhds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,

WILLIAM H. HALL, Register.

Herring Creek, August 9, 1803. 5

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 10

JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,
ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent soal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses. 5

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

C. MILLS.
30

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 47

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale,
vs.
Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
3 X Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.

September 7, 1803. 3

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

15 ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crest, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 10

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 37 X

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